

A "LAND OFFICE" BUSINESS.

An item is going the rounds to the effect that the Land Office at Salt Lake City filed 883 declaratory statements (covering 140,000 acres of land) under the pre-emption act, during the first two weeks of June. This certainly revives the memories, but surpasses the facts, of the old times in the Mississippi valley when the enormous sales of Government lands to emigrants made the term "land office" the synonym for all that was colossal and gigantic in business. But after all it is not so extraordinary as it seems. It has, all along, been one of the complications of the "Mormon Question" that the Saints were not allowed to pre-empt their land. A large city has grown up in the wilderness, and the surrounding territory is dotted with villages and farms along all the water courses, and yet neither farmers nor villagers nor citizens have hitherto technically owned a foot of the soil they had transformed from a state of desolate wilderness to one of fertility and civilization. The Mormons have possessed their domain only by virtue of "Squatter Sovereignty." This was not from an unwillingness on their part to pre-empt the land according to law, and to pay their dollar and quarter per acre, but from the unwillingness of the United States authorities to give them a chance. The land was never put into the market. No land office was ever established in the territory until this spring. The result, therefore, which we have recorded means simply that the Mormons, as soon as the Salt Lake office was opened, proceeded to legally pre-empt the lands on which they have been squatting for twenty years.

We hear a great deal lately about the Mormon Church holding the title deeds to all the real property of the Saints. Mr. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, now on an excursion to California, speaks of this and wonders at the infatuation of the people in thus deeding away their property to Brigham Young, without any security whatever. His wonder would probably be less, if he would consider that these "title deeds" are not worth the paper they are written on, and that the true and only titles are the pre-emption papers which the Mormons are now taking out for themselves. The title deeds professed to transfer property which in reality belonged to the United States, and therefore are null and void. The pre-emption alone add in the Saints' favor the tenth point of law to the nine points of possession, which are already theirs. Many a shrewd old Saint has reasoned before giving the deed referred to, thus: "If the United States never interferes here, and the Church becomes the State Brigham will own my property any how, so I may as well give this deed to please him. And if the United States prevails and gets Brigham under control the lands will be pre-empted and this deed will not be worth anything. Therefore, I'll give it." If the Mormons hand their pre-emption papers over to the Church, (or Brigham, for he is the Church holding all its funds in his own name as "trustee in trust") then will they truly exhibit that fanatical devotion which their former act obtains them credit for. Some of them will do this, if asked, but a great many of them will not.

ASA PACKER, whom the Democrats of Pennsylvania have just nominated for Governor would hardly do to run on the same ticket with Gen. Rosecrans, whom the Democrats of the next State Westward are trying to support with a show of cheerfulness. He is a man reputed wise because of a faculty of looking wise and keeping quiet. In Tammany Hall last Summer the Pennsylvania Democrats tried long to persuade the Convention that he was a fit man for the Presidency, but with very indifferent success. They are not now likely to have any better luck in trying to persuade their own people of his fitness for the Governorship. We are inclined to think that they have not made the most of their opportunities. Gen. George W. Cass, who fell only 10 votes behind Mr. Packer on the first ballot, would have been a much stronger candidate. The Platform of the old sort. We read that the Negro should not have the ballot, that our finances are in a dreadfully bad way, and will never be better until Democrats handle the money, that the Reconstruction policy leads to Imperialism, and that our taxation is tyranny. On the whole, the candidate and the platform fit well together, and both are exceedingly well adapted for defeat.—N. Y. Tribune.

The analysis of the common apple tree shows its wood to contain from forty-five to fifty per cent. of lime. Sand is silica, of which there is very little in the apple tree. Hence a soil to grow the common apple well, must contain lime, which clay soil does to a large extent. Clay is therefore, the soil for an orchard.

Boys "Learn a Trade."

James Parson says the following in a late number of Packard's Monthly. Few persons have looked into the lives of so many remarkable men as I have; yet I cannot call to mind one of the acknowledged kings of business who did not in early life serve a long, rigorous apprenticeship to some occupation akin to that which he afterward exercised, and in which his great success was made.

Vanderbilt, for example was a boatman, sloop captain and steamboat captain, for nineteen years before he set up for himself in the business of building and running steamboats, in which he gained more money than was ever before gained in a single lifetime, except by plunder. There is not to day in the whole world a man who knows as much about steamboats and steamships as this same Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Astor is another illustration. He learned the fur business from the very rudiments. He used to beat furs from morning till night in his master's back shop, and after doing this awhile he used to take a basket of trinkets and nicknacks, and go around among the sloops and markets, driving hard bargains with boatmen, Indians and marketmen, for such skins as they had brought to town. By-and-by he shouldered his pack and tramped the country for peltries, and extending his traps at length he became familiar with every place, every tribe and every person connected with the fur trade in North America. Then he went to Europe, and learned all about the market for furs and their prices in every part of the world. Few men have ever understood a thing so well as Mr. Astor understood the business of collecting, curing and selling furs. He knew it, not as a clerk might have known it; he knew it as a man knows the trade to which he has served a long apprenticeship under a watchful and exacting master.

Another case in point was the first Rothschild, who, from his twelfth to his twenty-seventh year, laboriously acquired a knowledge of money, first as errand boy, and money counter to his father, and afterwards as a banker's clerk. Girard, too, was a thorough sailor before he ever owned a ship, and was personally familiar with most of the commercial ports long before he ever consigned a cargo to one of them.

John Gorham, of Providence, the head of the largest manufactory of silver ware in the world, did not go into his father's counting room as a clerk, but into his father's shop as an apprentice; and he learned how to do with his own hands whatever he has since had to direct others in doing.

But such examples are numerous. All my acquaintance with business men teaches me that the fundamental secret of success in business is knowledge—real knowledge—such knowledge as is only acquired by becoming practically familiar with methods and process—such knowledge, in fact, as a man gets by taking hold of the work, and doing it until he can do it easily and perfectly.

There is a noble establishment in Broadway, New York, where many of us go, occasionally, for the rehabilitation of the gutter man. It was in the grand upper room of this palace like store, while I was being measured for a coat, that I conceived the idea of writing this article. In well conducted establishments of every kind, you will notice the same faces year after year; for able men naturally gather about them, and employers and employed, by reciprocal justice and courtesy, become attached to one another, and have neither motive nor desire to sever the connection.

And yet, on that occasion, seeing around me the same skillful and obliging persons that I had seen there ten years before, I could not but reflect how little chance they had to advance from clerkship to partnership.

"Suppose," said I, "a lad sixteen or seventeen should propose to himself as an object in life, to become the proprietor of an establishment like this—what would be the shortest and likeliest path for him to strike into?"

CHARCOAL ON FLOWERS.—A correspondent of the Revue Horticole says that not long ago he made a bargain for a rose-bush of magnificent growth and full of buds. He waited for them to blow, and expected roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praises bestowed on it by the vendor, but when it bloomed all his hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded hue, and he discovered that he had only a middling multiflora, stale colored enough. He therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which he had in view. His attention had been directed to the effects of charcoal as stated in some English publication. He then covered the earth in the pot in which the rose-bush was, about half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal. Some days after he was astonished to see those which bloomed of as fine a lively rose-color as he could wish. He determined to repeat the experiment, and therefore, when the rose-bush had done flowering, he took off the charcoal and put fresh earth about the roots, and waited for the next spring impatiently to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed the roses were at first pale and discolored, but by applying the charcoal as before, they soon assumed their rosy red color. He then tried the powdered charcoal in large quantities upon petunias, and found that both the white and violet colored flowers were equally sensitive to its action. It always gave great vigor to the red or violet colors, and the white petunias became veined with red or violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots of a bluish or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought they were choice new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers appear to be insensible to the influence of charcoal.

The friend that lightly flatters thee is an enemy; the enemy that justly reproves thee is a friend.

SPECULATORS are buying the Delaware peach crop on the trees.

How Smith Asked the Old Man.

Smith had just asked Mr. Thompson's daughter if she would give him a bit out of bachelorhood, and she had said "Yes." It therefore became absolutely necessary to get the old gentleman's permission, so, as Smith said, the arrangements might be made to hop the conjugal twig.

Smith said he'd rather pop the interrogatory to all of old Thompson's daughters, and his sisters, and his lady cousins, and his aunt Hannah, in the country, and the whole of his female relations, than ask old Thompson. But it had to be done, and so he sat down and studied out a speech which he was to disgorge at old Thompson the very first time he got a shy at him. So Smith dropped in on him one Sunday evening, when all the family had meandered around to meeting, and found him doing a sum in beer measure.

"How are you, Smith?" said old Thompson, as the former walked in, white as a piece of chalk, and trembling as if he had swallowed a condensed earthquake. Smith was afraid to answer, 'cause he wasn't sure about that speech. He knew he had to keep his grip on it while he had it there, or it would slip from him quicker than an oiled eel through an augur hole. So he blurted out—

"Mr. Thompson, sir: Perhaps it may not be known to you, that during an extended period of some five years, I have been busily engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise—"

"Is that so, and keepin' it a secret all this time, while I though you were tendin' store? Well, by George, you're one of them now, ain't you?"

Smith had begun to think it all over again, to get the run of it.

"Mr. Thompson, sir: Perhaps it may not be known to you, that during the extended period of five years, I have been busily engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise, with the determination to secure a sufficient maintenance—"

"Sit down, Smith, and help yourself to beer. Don't stand there holdin' your hat, like a blind beggar with paralysis. I never have seen you behave yourself so queer in all my born days."

Smith had been knocked out again, and so he had to wander back again and take a fresh start.

"Mr. Thompson, sir: It may not be known to you, that during an extended period of five years, I have been engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise, with the determination to procure a sufficient maintenance—"

"A which ance?" asked old Thompson; but Smith held on to the last word as if it was his only chance, and went on:—

"In the hope that some day I might enter wedlock, and bestow my earthly possessions upon one whom I could call my own. I have been a lonely man, sir, and have felt that it is not good for man to be alone; therefore I would—"

"Neither is it, Smith; I'm glad you droppe in. How's the old man?"

"Mr. Thompson, sir," said Smith, in despairing confusion, raising his voice to a yell, "it may not be known to you, that during the extended period of a lonely man, I have been engaged to enter wedlock, and bestowed all my enterprise on one whom I could determine to be good for certain possessions—no, I mean—that is—that—Mr. Thompson, sir: It may not be known—"

"But, then, again, it may. Look here, Smith; you'd better lay down and take something warm—you ain't well."

Smith, sweating like a four-year old colt, went in again.

"Mr. Thompson, sir: It may not be known to you to prosecute me whom you a friend, for a commercial maintenance, but—but—ch—dang it—Mr. Thompson, sir: It—"

"Oh, Smith, you talk like a fool. I never saw a more first class idiot in the course of my whole life. What's the matter with you anyhow?"

"Mr. Thompson, sir," said Smith, in an agony of bewilderment, "it may not be known that you prosecuted a lonely man who is not good for a commercial period of wedlock for some five years, but—"

"See here, Mr. Smith, you're drunk, and if you can't behave better than that, you'd better leave; if you don't, I'll chuck you out, or I'm a Dutchman."

"Mr. Thompson, sir," said Smith frantic with despair, "It may not be known to you that my earthly possessions are engaged to enter wedlock five years with a sufficiently lonely man, who is not good for a commercial maintenance—"

"The very dace he isn't. Now you jist git up and git, or I'll knock what little brains out of you you've got left."

With that, old Thompson took Smith and shot him into the street as if he'd run him against a locomotive, going out at the rate of forty miles an hour. Before old Thompson had time to shut the front door, Smith collected his legs and one thing and another that were lying around on the pavement, arranged himself in a vertical position, and yelled out:—

"Mr. Thompson, sir: It may not be known to you"—which made the old man so wretched mad that he went out and set a bull terrier on Smith before he had a chance to lift a brogan, and there was a scientific dog-fight, with odds in favor of the dog, for he had an awful hold for such a small animal.

Smith afterwards married the girl, and lived happily about two months. At the end of that time he told a confidential friend that he would willingly take more trouble and undergo a million more dog bites to get rid of her.

THE editor of the Wisconsin Banner says: "Wednesday's mail brought to us a letter addressed 'Rev.' another 'Hon.' another 'Col.' and one 'Mr.' and the last 'Esq.' On the way to dinner we accidentally stepped on a woman's trail, and she addressed us thus: 'You brute.'"

"No, Josh, I was neber drunk, but I was toxicated once on ardent spirits, an' dat's enuff for dis nigger. De Lord, if my head didn't feel as if all de niggers in de world was splitten wood upon it."

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At the new Masonic Hall Building.

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TIN-WARE of every kind on hand at all times.

Special attention given to Wholesale orders. Price list furnished to dealers on application.

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House furnishing goods a great variety.

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BIRD CAGES A NICE VARIETY.

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done on short notice and warranted.

AGENCY of Henry Disstons celebrated saws. Orders for saws at factory prices solicited, also for repairing. Information and price list furnished on application.

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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the description used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address: REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y. v1a204f.

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COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. S. P. Johnson, President Judge and Hon. E. C. Schultze and Jesse Kyler, Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenses in the county of Elk, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered the aforesaid named Courts to be holden at Ridgway, in and for the county of Elk, on the First Monday of August it being the 24 day of the month, and to continue one week. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county, that they are by these presents commanded to be then and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, with their rolls, records and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done, and that all Justices of said county make returns of all recognizances entered into before them, to the Clerk of the Court, as per act of Assembly of March 4th 1834. And those who are bound to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the county of Elk, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JACOB McCAULEY, Sheriff. Ridgway, July 16, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of CLARK EGLESTON late of Horton Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers: Notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same to present them to the subscribers forthwith for adjustment.

HIRAM EGLESTON, HORACE LITTLE, Administrators. Ridgway June 22, 1893. n5246.

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We shall endeavor to keep every department well assorted the year round, Our

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will always contain a large and well selected stock of Cloths Cassimers & Cloakings, Black and Colored Silks. Seasonable dress goods in great variety. Table Linens, Napkins Towels &c., white goods of every description, bleached and brown sheetings all widths.

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